IN THE SPECIFICATION

Page 1, lines 5-7 have been amended as follows:

The present invention relates to a diaphragm assembly for a lens **[[,]]** and**,** more particularly**,** to an automatic diaphragm assembly that is driven by a motor to define a variable aperture and is suitable for digital cameras.

Page 4, lines 3-17 have been amended as follows:

With further reference to FIGS. 2 and 3, the diaphragm assembly (10) comprises a body (11), a motor mount (112), an actuating device (12), an aperture adjustment mechanism (13) and an end cover (14). The body (11) has a front (not numbered), a rear (not numbered), a diaphragm chamber (111), two curved slots (113), a distal through hole (114) and four positioning nubs (115). The diaphragm chamber (111) is defined in the rear and has a bottom (not numbered). The motor mount (112) integrally protrudes from the front of the body (11). The curved slots (113) are defined completely through the bottom of the diaphragm chamber (111) of the body (11) and are aligned with the motor mount (112). The distal through hole (114) is defined completely through the bottom of the diaphragm chamber (111) of the body (11) at a position outside the motor mount (**[[12]]** **112**), is aligned with the optical passage of the lens mount (20) as the body (11) is inserted and held in the diaphragm slot (21) and has a center (not shown). The positioning nubs (115) protrude from the bottom of the diaphragm chamber (111) and are arranged in a rectangular disposition.

Page 4, line 18 through page 5, line 13 have been amended as follows:

The actuating device (12) is mounted on the motor mount (112) and comprises a motor (121), an interface (122), a transverse rod (123), two driving studs (124) and a current sensor (125). The motor (121), which may be a step motor, is mounted in the motor mount (112) and has a shaft (not shown) that extends toward the front of the body (11). The interface (122) connects electrically to the motor (121) and has an inner segment (not numbered) that extends into the motor (121). The interface (122) provides a connection for the motor (121) to a servo controller (not shown) so that the servo controller can control the motor (121) to ~~either reverse or forward~~ rotate the shaft of the motor (121) **either in reverse or forward**. The transverse rod (123) is attached to and rotated by the motor shaft and has two opposite ends (not numbered).

The driving studs (124) are, respectively, attached to the ends of the transverse rod (123), and each of the driving studs (124) has an outside end (not numbered). The outside ends of the driving studs (124) extend, respectively, into the curved slots (113) so that the driving studs (124) are, respectively, slidably held in the curved slots (113). The current sensor (125) is mounted on the inner segment of the interface (122) in the motor (121), electrically connects to the interface (122) and comprises a Hall element to sense a value of current of the stator of the motor (121). The sensed value of stator current is returned to the servo controller through the interface (122) to serve as a feedback control system for controlling revolutions of the motor (121).

Page 5, line 14 through page 6, line 4 have been amended as follows:

The aperture adjustment mechanism (13) is slidably mounted in the diaphragm chamber (111) of the body (11) and comprises two reciprocal blades (131) and two end caps (132). Each of the reciprocal blades (131) has an overlapping segment (133), a driven arm (134) and multiple elongated transverse slots (137). The overlapping segments (133) are stacked one on top of the other and each of them has an inward edge (135). The inward edge (135) has a V-shaped profile **that is** ~~**with an**~~ open **and** ~~**(not numbered)**~~ that faces the other to define an aperture (not numbered) aligned with the distal through hole (114) in the body (11). Therefore, a size of the aperture is variable by reciprocally moving the reciprocal blades (131). Pulling the reciprocal blades (131) close to each other makes the inward edges (135) close to each other to reduce the aperture size. Pushing the reciprocal blades (131) away from each other makes the inward edges (135) separate from each other to increase the aperture size. The elongated transverse slots (137) are defined in the overlapping segments (131) and respectively and slidably hold the positioning nubs (115).

Page 6, lines 5-10 have been amended as follows:

The driven arms (134) of the reciprocal blades (131) extend toward the curved slots (113) from the overlapping segments (133) and have, respectively, a longitudinal through hole (136) aligned with one of the curved slots (113). The end caps (132), respectively, insert into the longitudinal through holes (136), extend into the curved slots (113) and are, respectively, attached to the outside ends of the driving studs (124).